WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An elongate hollow fibre polymeric membrane having an outer surface, a plurality of pores and a pore size gradient increasing radially inwardly such that said pores form a substantially hollow passage in said fibre.

2. The hollow fibre membrane of claim 1, wherein said pores are convergent at a point radially inwardly of the outer surface.

3. The hollow fibre membrane of claim 1, wherein the substantially hollow passageway is disposed around a longitudinal axis of said hollow fibre polymeric membrane.

4. The hollow fibre membrane of claim 1, wherein the polymeric membrane material is a polymeric material which forms an asymmetric membrane.

5. A filtration cartridge comprising a plurality of hollow fibre membranes as in any one of claims 1-4.

6. A method of making an elongate hollow fibre polymeric membrane comprising the steps of:

(i) mixing a liquid lumen-forming agent with a polymer dope;

(ii) contacting said dope with a quench fluid for a time sufficient to solidify said dope; and wherein

said quench fluid is contacted only at an outer surface of said dope corresponding with an outer surface of said hollow fibre.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the liquid lumen-forming agent is greater than 0% and less than 100% soluble in water.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the solubility of the liquid-lumen forming agent is around 10% in water.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein the liquid lumen-forming agent has a log of partition coefficient in octanol/water ($LogK_{ow}$) of between 0 and 1.5.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the liquid-lumen-forming agent has a $LogK_{ow}$ of between about 0.75 and about 0.95.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the liquid-lumen forming agent has a $LogK_{ow}$ of about 0.8.

12. The method of claim 6, wherein the liquid lumen-forming agent is at least one selected from the group consisting of cyclohexanones, ethoxy propylacetates (EPA), methoxypropylacetates (PMA) and dibasic esters (DBE).

13. The method of claim 6, wherein said polymer dope comprises a fibre-forming polymeric material which forms an asymmetric membrane.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the polymer dope comprises can contain as a fibre-forming polysulfone (PSU).

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the fibre-forming polysulfone is at least one selected from the group consisting of polyethersulfones (PES) and polyphenylsulphone (PPSU).

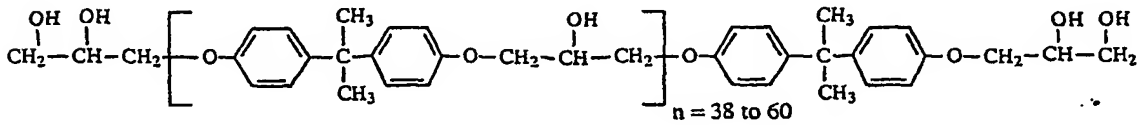
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the polymer dope comprises a N-methylpyrrolidone solvent.

17. The method of claim 6, wherein the polymer dope comprises a phenoxy resin.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the phenoxy resin comprises ether linkages and pendant hydroxy groups.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the phenoxy resin comprises phenol,4,4' -(1-methylenediamine) bispolymer with chloromethyloxirane, modified phenoxy resins or dimethylethanolamine salts thereof.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the phenoxy resin comprises:



21. The method of claim 6, wherein the dope comprises an elasticity-enhancing additive.

22. The method of claim 6, wherein the quench liquid comprises a hydrophilic non-solvent for the polymer.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the quench liquid comprises water.

24. An elongate hollow fibre polymeric membrane made by the method of any one of claims 6-23.

25. A hollow fibre polymeric membrane having an outer surface formed at a dope/non-solvent interface of a diffusion induced phase separation (DIPS) process and an inner lumen formed by convergence of membrane pores about a hydrophobic liquid lumen-forming agent.